



**Director of
Central
Intelligence**

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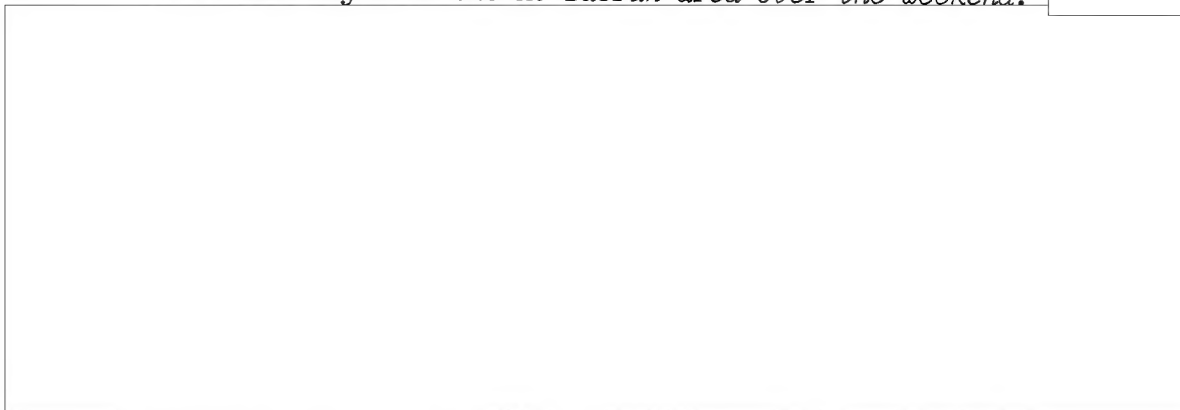
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IRAN-IRAQ: Fighting Ebbs

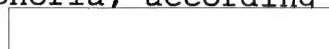
Combat was light in the Al Basrah area over the weekend.



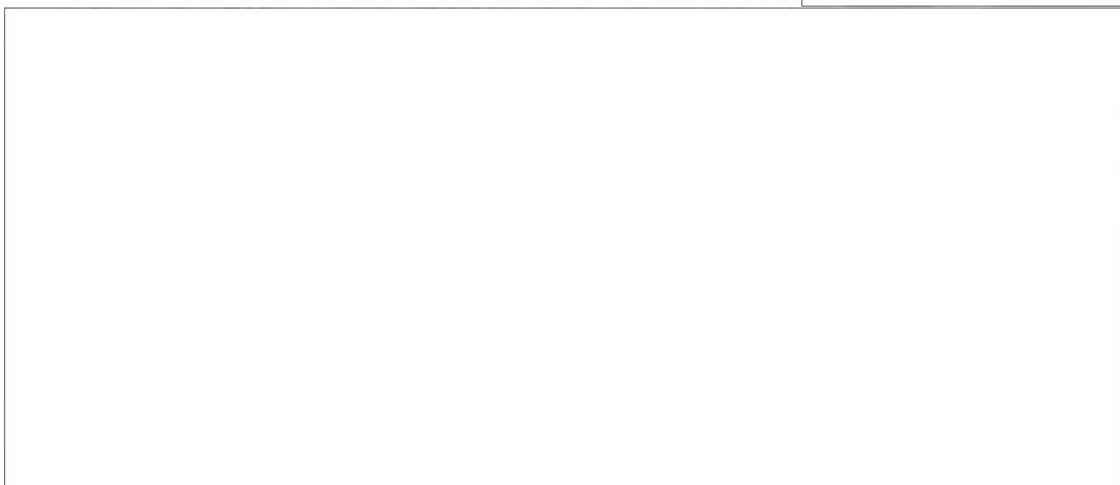
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International media confirmation of Iraqi battle successes has boosted Iraqi morale, which in some quarters has almost reached the level of euphoria, according to the US Interests Section in Baghdad.



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ISRAEL-LEBANON: Israeli Pressure Continues

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//A cease-fire took effect late yesterday after a 13-hour Israeli bombardment of West Beirut, during which the Israelis seized Beirut airport.

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President Mubarak says he will not accept any PLO fighters without a definite plan for solving the Palestinian issue.//

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//An Israeli military spokesman said the attacks were in retaliation for Palestinian violations of the previous cease-fire arranged on Friday. The Israeli cabinet after its meeting yesterday issued a statement saying Israel was not preparing to occupy West Beirut and was willing to accept a "mutual and absolute" cease-fire.

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The fighting prevented any meetings yesterday between officials negotiating for the withdrawal of the PLO. The Israelis on Saturday restored water service to West Beirut but are continuing to cut off other essential services such as electricity.

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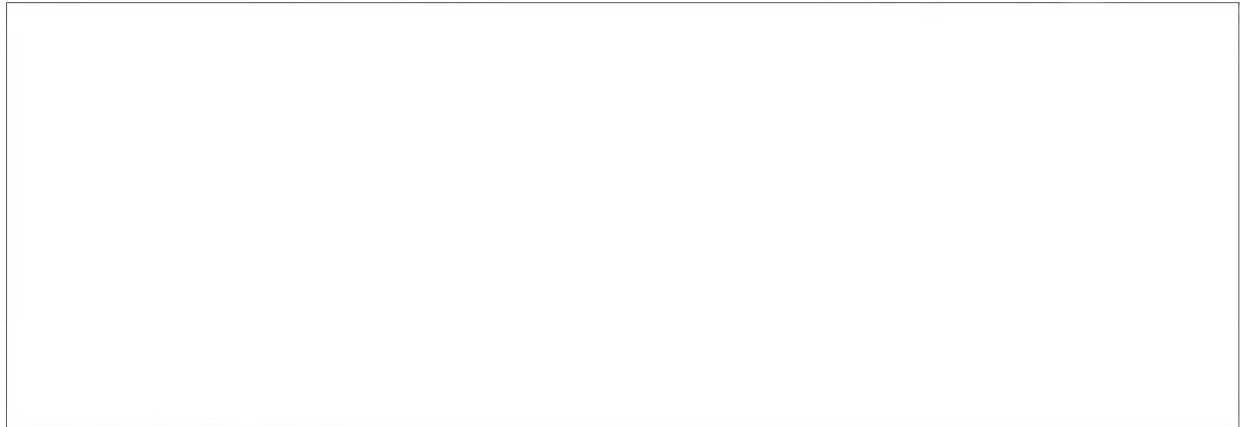
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Mubarak Comments

//Egyptian President Mubarak, in a meeting with the US Deputy Chief of Mission on Saturday, stressed his opposition to the removal of the PLO from Beirut in the absence of a US-supported comprehensive plan for solving the Palestinian issue. Mubarak said Egypt will not accept any Palestinian fighters without such a plan.//

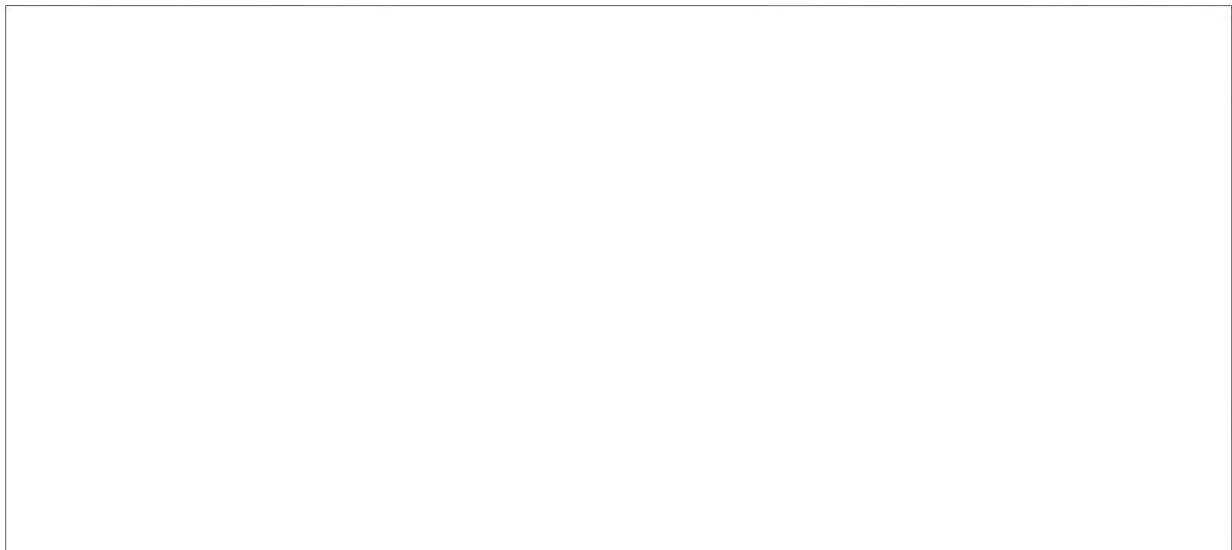


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//In a separate conversation, Minister of State Ghali also denied that Egypt would take PLO members without a US commitment on PLO recognition and Palestinian self-determination.//



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KENYA: Coup Attempt Fails

The attempted coup yesterday, led by members of the Air Force, and its defeat by military and police forces loyal to President Moi mark a major departure from the Kenyan military's traditional apolitical role. [redacted]

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[redacted] Although
Moi is said to be safe, wire services reported continued gunfire, civilian and military casualties, and looting in the capital yesterday. The US Embassy in Nairobi reports that all US officials in Kenya are unharmed but that two American civilians were wounded. [redacted]

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Comment: Moi probably will move aggressively against those responsible, and the failure of the coup attempt will strengthen his position in the short term by discouraging other potential plotters. The incident nevertheless demonstrates the extent of Kenya's problems as mounting economic woes have forced Moi to take repressive measures against students, professors, journalists, and others. [redacted]

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The rebels probably shared the widespread discontent over the economy and may also have been upset by Moi's appointment of members of his tribe to high military positions. [redacted]

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The coup's failure indicates that Moi's careful appointments to high commands, generous pay increases, and other favorable treatment to the armed forces have helped him maintain his grip on the military despite some disaffection. The role of armed forces members in attempting and putting down the coup, however, means the military no longer can be presumed to remain outside Kenya's political life. [redacted]

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There is no indication that Kenya's relations with the US--including the use of Kenyan facilities by US military forces--were either a factor in the coup attempt or are likely to be affected by it. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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POLAND: Solidarity Calls for Demonstrations

Solidarity's underground leadership has rejected Prime Minister Jaruzelski's recent gestures toward reconciliation and has called for renewed worker opposition to the regime. The leaders had suspended protest activity last month in the hope of gaining some accommodation from the authorities but now have appealed to members to join in a "general resistance movement" and to stage peaceful demonstrations on 16 and 31 August. [REDACTED]

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Comment: The union's leadership, after studying Jaruzelski's rather meager actions, evidently has concluded that he will not offer them any meaningful compromises and that active opposition is their only remaining course of action. Solidarity's plans for large-scale protests will test its ability--after more than seven months of martial law--to organize and coordinate widespread demonstrations. The regime, anticipating popular support for Solidarity's appeal, may quickly rescind the relaxations of martial law restrictions it recently announced and may reintern some union activists. The authorities, moreover, have demonstrated that they will not hesitate to use force to stop even peaceful acts of defiance. [REDACTED]

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CHINA: Attack on US Foreign Policy

A signed article in *People's Daily* on Friday accuses the US of "hegemonism," a term applied infrequently to the US, and criticizes US foreign policy. The article states Washington is conniving with Israel in Lebanon, is unfairly putting pressure on its West European allies while dealing with the Soviets, and is interfering in China's internal affairs by adhering to the Taiwan Relations Act. US actions in Africa, Latin America, and the Third World in general also are attacked.

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Comment: Signed articles are not authoritative statements of the government or party. They generally represent the views of a faction in the leadership. Although none of the statements in the article are new, it is one of the toughest and most comprehensive attacks on US foreign policy in two years. Its appearance as the leadership begins preparatory meetings for the 12th Party Congress suggests relations with the US will be discussed at the congress and could be a contentious issue.

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SPECIAL ANALYSIS

COLOMBIA: Prospects for the New Government
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President-elect Belisario Betancur, who takes office next Saturday, will face serious challenges in dealing with a weak economy, an ambitious development program, high public expectations, narcotics trafficking, and insurgency. He is unlikely to change Colombia's pro-Western foreign policy, although he probably will be less openly cooperative with the US than his predecessor. [redacted]

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Betancur, the first democratically elected Conservative to govern Colombia since 1950, won with an impressive plurality. He appears to have broad-based civilian and military support. The US Embassy notes the large voter turnout and the minuscule vote for the extreme left argue for the stability of the two-party system. [redacted]

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Despite having been a prominent political figure in Colombia for decades, Betancur remains something of an enigma. He has served only once in a major public office. His popular appeal is based on his humble origins and his personal reputation for morality, pragmatism, and administrative ability. [redacted]

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According to the US Embassy, however, even those Conservatives closest to Betancur worry that his desire to be all things to all men may make him an indecisive president. Moreover, they are said to be concerned that if the economy fails to respond to orthodox remedies, he would be likely to turn to extreme populist solutions. [redacted]

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Domestic Concerns

Betancur's major challenge probably will be to fulfill his campaign promises of low-cost housing, an improved educational system, greater public services, and renewed industrial and agricultural activity. The economy has been in the doldrums since 1979 because of slow global economic growth and weakened demand for traditional exports. [redacted]

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Additional revenue from sizable energy resources, particularly coal, will not be available until at least the mid-1980s. An inflation rate of 26 percent, persistent underemployment and lack of jobs, and declining real wages make it likely that labor unrest will be an early problem for Betancur. [redacted]

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Politically, Betancur will have to try to reach agreement with the Liberals, who control both houses of Congress and who under law have to be given an equitable share of appointive positions. The US Embassy notes he probably hopes to exploit deep splits in the Liberal Party. [redacted]

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Betancur's own party is also divided. This calls into question his ability to formulate, much less implement, his still nebulous social and economic programs. The new President will be further hampered by a corrupt, patronage-ridden bureaucracy and by the growing influence of narcotics traffickers on the government. [redacted]

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Security Problems

Rural insurgency and urban terrorism, although manageable by the security forces, will continue to foster an atmosphere of instability. Even so, Unless the two major insurgent groups unite--which seems unlikely--or receive considerably more support from Cuba and other Communist states, their 1,500 to 2,000 members probably will not pose a serious threat to the regime anytime soon. Their ability to stage spectacular terrorist incidents is still significant but has been diminished by recent security force successes. [redacted]

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Under current circumstances, the armed forces probably will not try to overthrow the government. According to the US Embassy, however, the military will closely monitor Betancur's performance, primarily his willingness to keep the insurgency under control. It also will stand ready to check any popular unrest that might result from an economic breakdown. [redacted]

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The President-elect is likely to approve of the military's interest in modernizing itself. According to the US Embassy, all of the services prefer US or Western equipment. [redacted]

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Betancur's Foreign Policy

Betancur probably will focus on Colombia's traditional concerns with Latin America rather than on global issues. He is highly nationalistic, and he is unlikely to be as openly cooperative with the US as was President Turbay. [REDACTED]

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The US Embassy notes Bogata's willingness to participate with the US in such endeavors as the Multinational Force in the Sinai or the Caribbean Basin Initiative will be much less automatic. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Although Betancur is personally opposed to narcotics trafficking, he probably will be unwilling to spend much of his political capital on unpopular US-backed control programs. [REDACTED]

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Betancur has said he will not resume relations with Cuba, which were suspended in 1981 as a result of Havana's support of local insurgents. [REDACTED]

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Other diplomatic problems include a border dispute with Venezuela that is the subject of protracted discussion but seems unlikely to lead to conflict. [REDACTED]

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